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Settle the immigration measure first, as the problem of primary importance to the progressive future of Hawaii.

If the Federal Court does not correct the morals of Hawaii that need fixing, it will not be for lack of time spent on the subject.

Hawaii has no "Japanese question" in the California sense, never has had, and never will unless this Territory starts up the practice of hating in on affairs that are none of its business.

Probably someone can be found to say that the Attorney General's Department didn't give it out and Co. who must look elsewhere. That is the usual route by which those talking inadvisably try to escape.

Mrs. Longworth has become a member of the Bricklayers' Union. Now all those in Hawaii who follow in her social wake will be seeking admission as honorary members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Pot-Pourris.

Mr. Roosevelt will make no more appointments. Therefore expect the gang that forever trades on its alleged virtue, to come asking "What would Roosevelt do?" They'll do anything for the glory of a few crumbs of comfort from the Taft table.

MUNICIPAL "GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION."

"Government by Commission" as the term is applied to the municipalities of the mainland gives a larger measure of local control of public administration than the one city or the various counties of the Territory of Hawaii have ever possessed.

It means adoption of the principle of the initiative and referendum; it means the recall of an officer who fails in his duty; it means local control of taxation, assessment and collection; it means local control of waterworks, of schools, of practically all the public functions and institutions not distinctly and explicitly Territorial.

"Government by commission" of this type is certain to receive popular support, and it is so much more American than anything Hawaii has up to the present date that it may rightly be considered with favor.

Initiative and referendum, complete local control of public administration, and the direct primary law would combine to put this Territory more closely in line with government of the people, and for the people than the people of the Islands have ever known at any time in their history.

EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

Let the local "Government by Commission" crowd look on this:

THE PENDING APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE COST OF RUNNING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ONE YEAR CARRIES \$11,974,033. BEING AT THE RATE OF \$35.21 FOR EACH INHABITANT.

And then on this, from Governor Fernald's message to the Legislature:

What may be classed as taxes proper of one kind and another amounted during the last fiscal year to \$10.85 per capita on the assumption of a population of 170,000. What may be classed as in the nature of taxes amounted to an additional \$1.61 per capita. Other revenues amounted to \$3.24 per capita, making a total of \$15.70. The customs and internal revenue receipts of the Federal Government in this Territory amounted to \$9.45, making a grand total of \$25.15 per capita, or an aggregate of more than four and a quarter million dollars.

And then tell us what possible good reason there is for Hawaii adopting that lovely "economical," "good" form of government now in vogue for

administering the affairs of the District of Columbia.

Bear in mind that the "economical" government of the District of Columbia costs \$10. per capita more than the Territorial government of Hawaii even when there is charged up against the per capita in Hawaii the Federal taxes of internal and customs revenue that are not included in the per capita rate of the National Capital!

The "government by commission" outfit, made up of dyspeptics and disappointed statesmen, is always ridiculous and sometimes amusing.

CALIFORNIA'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING ORIENTALS.

One of the best presentations ever given of present-day sentiment of the West Coast on Oriental immigration is contained in an article by Chester Rowell in Collier's Weekly. Rowell is editor of the Fresno Republican. He is in the center of the fruit section and therefore well informed on why immigrants are needed. The article opens with this query:

"Do the American people realize that they are now facing on our Pacific frontier what may easily become the most significant crisis which the western world has encountered since Thermopylae—a question not of policy or prosperity, or progress, but of existence?"

Then follows this declaration:

"Nothing can keep our Pacific Coast essentially a white man's country except our continued determination to keep it so. Nothing can preserve the essentially American social texture of the States bordering the Pacific except the preservation of the racial integrity of their population."

"And if that is not guarded, nothing can prevent the caste system and the wreck of free institutions from spreading backward over the mountains and across the plains, absolutely without limit, until the white man at last takes another stand, and establishes a new frontier at the Rockies, the Mississippi, or the Atlantic, with all west of the new line outside the precincts of the white man's world."

"It is a question on which a blunder, once made, can never be rectified. The frontier of the white man's world must be established some day, somewhere. Unless this generation establishes it at the Pacific Coast, no future generation will ever have the chance to establish it so far west, or to maintain it anywhere, except by war and permanent lines of garrisoned fortresses."

"The problem is ours in the next few years, in California, Washington, and Oregon, and in the Capitol and White House. The consequences are the whole world's everywhere, forever."

Mr. Rowell says that the influence of the Oriental on American institutions is the same as the negro. The Oriental creates caste.

He shows how immigrants from Europe have flooded the country. One generation can assimilate these. "Their problem is at most political and social. The other [the Oriental] problem is biological." "What [immigration] comes in through the San Francisco mouth no American generation can ever digest or eject."

The peril to democracy in the horde of Orientals is found in present-day fact, and lessons are drawn from it.

"Here, then, is a great industrial demand for servile labor, in a climate to which democracy is not indigenous," says Rowell. "Freedom, like grass, is exotic on irrigated land. Personal equality is a product of the rain. Where the rain falls on each man's field, during the growing season, the problems of that man's life can be solved by himself in that field. So individualism, independence, and democracy developed under the mists and rains of Europe and eastern America."

"But where the moisture falls in the mountains in the winter, and must be used on the plains in the summer, the problem of life is a collective one. No man can solve it for himself alone. Government, corporation, or co-operative effort must intervene. Out of such industrial con-

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ditions grew the placid despotism of Egypt and Mesopotamia and into such conditions we have artificially translated, at the other end of the world's migrations, a modern democracy, separated from the regions of its origin by a great barrier of mountain and plain, but connected with the servile Orient by the close bond of ocean transportation. It is too much to expect so artificial a growth to survive in so strange a land without some artificial protection.

"Under the policy of laissez faire, the free play of natural forces would soon work out the inevitable result. It has begun already."

"The class of free white farm laborers is disappearing. The migratory hobo is not desirable, either as a worker or as a citizen. In the great fruit industries the harvesting is being done more and more by Oriental, Indian, and Mexican."

"The Pacific Coast is the ideal region of the world for the small farmer, where a few acres make a competency and the location of country life disappears."

"But there are beginnings which, if unchecked, would mean the end of the small farmer also. The Japanese does not remain a coolie. When he can he buys or rents land. Wherever many Japanese settle, as owners or renters, white men move out, surrendering to the Japanese a voluntary monopoly."

This paper has frequently remarked that the mainlanders look upon the Orientalization of Hawaii as a horrible example. Rowell does not fail to voice this sentiment. He pictures Hawaii as an experiment: "Up to the present time the Japanese have refused to understand—and perhaps we can not blame them, since we mostly do not understand it ourselves—that insistence on race separation does not mean the assertion of race inferiority. Many of the Europeans whom we welcome are our inferiors. The Japanese, to whom we object, are, as a race, our equals. But they are a different race physically, and nature will keep them different through all the generations, unless there is mingling of blood."

"We owe it to the posterity of both races that this experiment be not tried, in either America or Japan."

"It will be tried in Hawaii, and the future can determine, in the light of Hawaiian experience, whether the mongrelization of races is safe."

"Hawaii is none too great a stake for the world to risk in finding that out."

"But it is the one step which, once taken, can never be retraced. There is, perhaps unfortunately, no physical repugnance between the white and yellow races, and even if there were, the mulatto population of America is a tragic proof that the most powerful racial repulsion, aided by a fiercely guarded social line, is not sufficient to prevent amalgamations."

"This is the Japanese end of the question, which is acute because Japan is powerful and awake. The Chinese end will become equally acute whenever China wakes up, and the Hindu end may become acute whenever England chooses. The whole situation challenges this generation in America to answer the question: Where shall be the frontier of the white man's world?"

"Shall the frontier of the white man's world be drawn at the Golden Gate or right down the middle of our social structure? Shall the line be geographic or social?"

"Or if we repeat in California the Hawaiian experiment, shall there be another geographic frontier, with California forever on the brown man's side of it?"

"This is not a plea for an immediate exclusion law, or an exclusion treaty, or any other specific measure. But it is the cry of the unborn generations of the West for the right to be born of Occidental blood and under American institutions. It is the call to the wardens of the Western mark to be true to the trust which a hundred generations of westward faring men have bequeathed to them. And it is a reminder of the high duty not to surrender at the western border and at the culmination of our civilization the victory which the heroes of Thermopylae won for us at the eastern border in the beginning. It is the one message, the only essential message, which the Pacific Coast has to utter to the American people."

After reading Rowell's article, the Hawaii citizen of average sense will realize that the Oriental question of California is by no means the sole creature of the "labor agitator."

WHY SPLIT HAIRS

One says it is kidney trouble, another that it is Bright's Disease. What is the use of splitting hairs when symptoms of the kidney trouble shows albumin if tested for it, and no Insurance Company then wants you, no matter what you call your trouble or how well you look? Are you aware that the last U. S. census shows that nine-tenths of all the dead from kidney troubles had Bright's Disease? Well, it is a positive fact, and the census gives the figures, viz.: 58,999 out of 59,000 who died from kidney trouble, how under the sun can you afford to take anything in the world for that kidney trouble of yours, but Fulton's Renal Compound? Honolulu Drug Co. Port St.

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DR. WM. J. GOODHUE, MOLOKAI, AND DR. E. S. GOODHUE ARE

Delegates by Special Invitation From Hawaii to Conference on Leprosy in Far Norway This Year

By a late mail credentials arrived from Washington issued by the Department of State under date Jan. 6th, 1909, commissioning Dr. E. S. Goodhue, a representative of the United States at the Bergen Conference.

Correspondence and instructions relating to the matter were also received showing that the Executive Committee of the Conference, having asked their Norwegian Minister Guide to request the United States to send representatives. It was done, the name of Dr. Goodhue being suggested by the President and Secretary of the Interior, and acted on by the Secretary of State.

Dr. John C. Wise, Medical Director of the United States Navy, goes to represent that department of the Government, and Dr. Brinkerhoff, Director of the Leprosy Investigation Station, has been detailed by the P. M. & M. H. Service to represent his section. These are the only official representatives of the United States. The Executive Committee of the Conference having requested the appointment of both Dr. Wm. J. Goodhue and Dr. E. S. Goodhue as delegates by special invitation from Hawaii, Governor Fernald has issued the Commission.

This explains a matter which appears to have been considerably mixed up, according to notices in the New York World, San Francisco Chronicle, and other papers, apparently emanating from Honolulu.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue has also received from the Canadian Government an invitation to visit the lazarets of Canada located at Victoria, B. C., and Tracadie, N. B., the Minister writing him that if he would let them know when he would start, the Minister of Public Health would meet Dr. Goodhue at Victoria and "take him to Tracadie." He is informed also that upon his arrival in London the representative of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Dr. J. H. H. McLeod, has been detailed to meet him.

There seems to be a feeling of extreme cordiality everywhere toward Hawaii and the leper colony, and it might be an act not only of courtesy but of policy on our part for the Legislature to appropriate a small sum toward the expenses of our special representatives.

Dr. Goodhue's instructions are to render an account of the status of leprosy in the United States to date, and to take up particularly the administrative and legislative phase of segregation with a view to the more efficient safeguarding of the general community, and a better general care of lepers.

David Belasco returning to San Francisco after two years' absence.

Oscar Hammerstein seeks heavy damages in two libel suits.

Clara Rosen, church soloist, victim of atrocious murder.

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UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, Port of Honolulu, Hawaii, February 8, 1909. In accordance with the provisions of Article 1269, Customs Regulations of 1908, notice is hereby given that the following merchandise, seized for violations of the United States Customs Laws, will be sold at public auction at the Custom House, on Monday, March 1, 1909, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.: 26 seizures containing 6961 cigars; one case Chinese merchandise; 4550 paper fans; one piece pongee silk; one piece silk lace; seven bottles gin; one pair woolen trousers; one case printed matter; one gold chain; one piece Just cloth; four linen embroidered shirtwaists; 25 packages cigarettes; one case Chinese medicine; one jar Chinese wine; one cotton crepe shirt; one tin smoking tobacco. E. R. STACKABLE, Collector.

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